

### Kings and Aristocrats

\_\_\_\_\_ is just one of the many political systems developed by humankind to govern its communities

The Greeks were the first people to invent a formal \_\_\_\_\_ system in which citizens governed \_\_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_

The normal system of rule for the Early Greeks was government by a \_\_\_\_\_ and each \_\_\_\_\_ acted as the \_\_\_\_\_, leading \_\_\_\_\_, military leader, and at times priest of state religion.

These kings did not have \_\_\_\_\_ power, nor was their power automatically passed onto their heirs.

A king's authority was limited by the rights and powers of a small, close-knit group of aristocrats who acted as his \_\_\_\_\_

During the Dark Ages, many of the kings lost some or all of their powers to other members of the local \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ rule by aristocratic families replaced the monarchy in some Greek States.

One concern when this happened was the administration of \_\_\_\_\_.

The power held by some aristocrats and not by others provoked \_\_\_\_\_ as did the lack of a voice in the government for \_\_\_\_\_ men of non aristocratic background.

A tyrant is \_\_\_\_\_

### Foundations of Democratic Rule

\_\_\_\_\_ avoided tyranny for many years, first by \_\_\_\_\_ and second by \_\_\_\_\_ to try and solve the continuing problems between citizens and aristocrats.

Solon was appointed archon in 594 BCE, who brought in a number of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ reforms.

These included changes to the law code that helped relieve the debt and land problems of the poor. Solon also abolished the practice of selling debtors into \_\_\_\_\_

The most significant reform allowed all wealthy men, aristocrat or not, to run for the \_\_\_\_\_

Solon also created the institution called the \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ citizens from each of the four traditional tribes of Athens were elected annually and met regularly to \_\_\_\_\_ to be voted on by the entire Citizen Assembly.

The Council also acted as a court of \_\_\_\_\_ for judgements of the archons.

Since citizenship was directly related with being able to \_\_\_\_\_ women had no political power.

Others with no political power were the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

### **Peisistratus**

One man who eventually did become a tyrant of Athens was \_\_\_\_\_

He made three tries for tyrant's rule- One his second attempt he had a woman named Phye dress up like the Goddess Athena and ride through the streets of Athens proclaiming that she, the Goddess herself, had come to \_\_\_\_\_ to power.

On his third attempt Peisistratus defeated his opponents in battle and took the city. He ruled until 527 BCE until his death.

### **Cleisthenes**

After the rule of Hippias (Peisistratus' son) \_\_\_\_\_, a member of another noble family, proposed to create an \_\_\_\_\_ division of citizens into ten new tribes, each with members of all parts of the \_\_\_\_\_

Cleisthenes replaced the Council of 400 with a new Council of 500, with 50 members elected from each tribe. These 50 members took part in \_\_\_\_\_ meetings and also acted as the \_\_\_\_\_

Each tribe also elected a \_\_\_\_\_ (strategos) who would lead the city in all its \_\_\_\_\_

In truly democratic fashion, the other offices came to be filled by \_\_\_\_\_ every year. Any \_\_\_\_\_ could now hold these high offices

Another novel measure introduced was the practice called \_\_\_\_\_

This was meant to rid Athens of any citizen who might want to become a \_\_\_\_\_

Ostracism allowed the city to \_\_\_\_\_ and his family into exile for a period of \_\_\_\_\_.